

STUDIES ON SUBMARINE CONTROL FOR PERISCOPE DEPTH OPERATIONS

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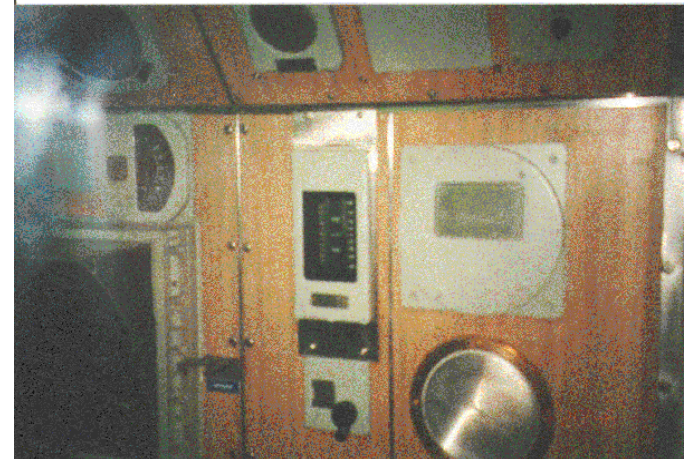
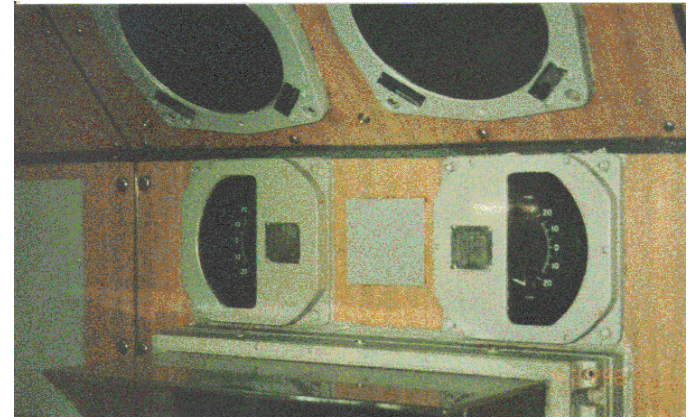
Advisor: Professor Fotis Papoulas

Overview

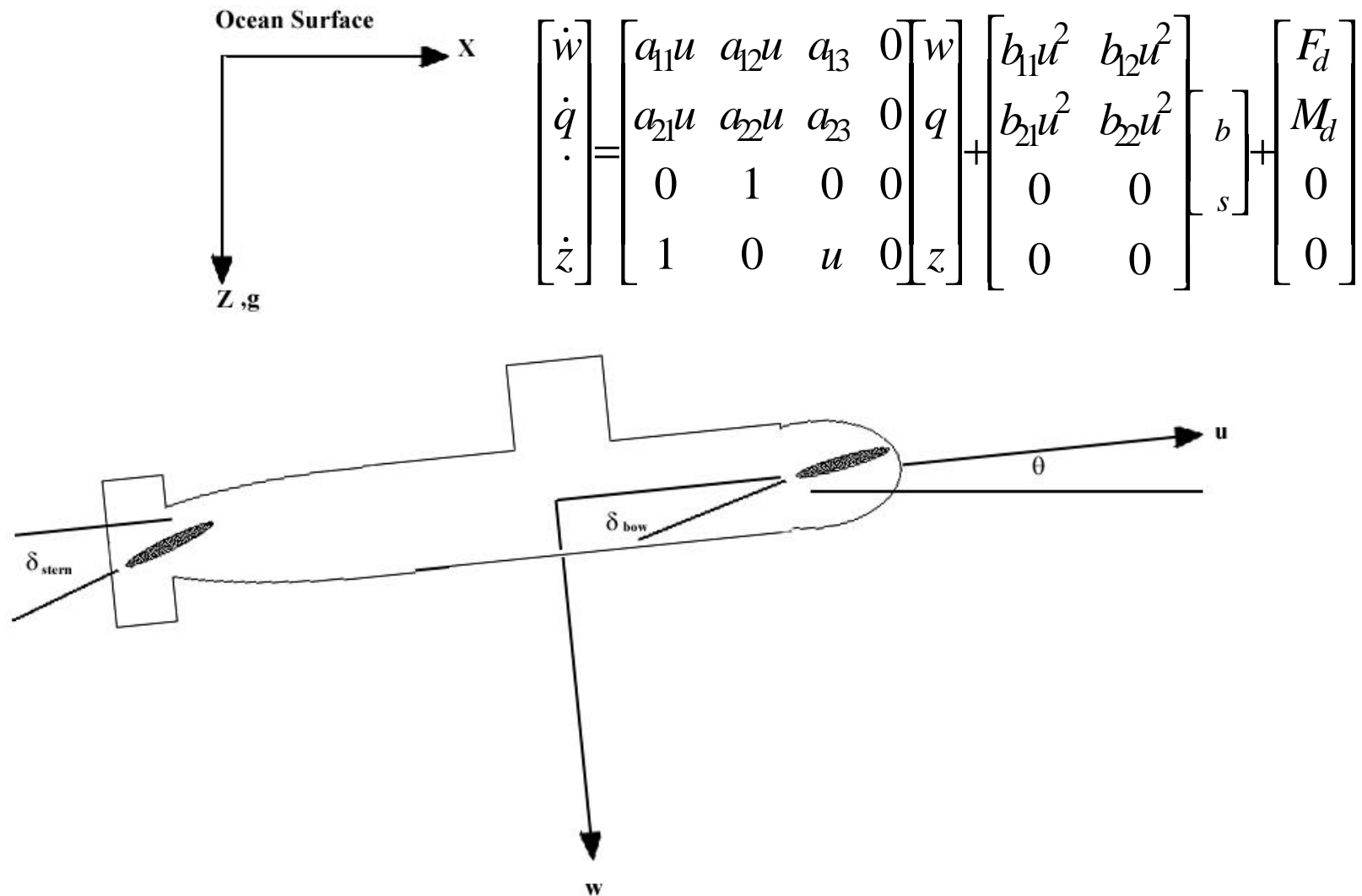
- INTRODUCTION
- SUBMARINE DYNAMICS MODEL
- WAVE FORCE MODELING
- STATE FEEDBACK CONTROL AT PERISCOPE DEPTH
- SLIDING MODE CONTROL
- GRAPHICAL DISPLAY
- CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

- Changing missions add to SSN Periscope Depth (PD) time
- Display system not optimized for PD
- Evaluate control schemes for PD effectiveness and extrapolate display needs



Submarine Dynamics Model



Submarine Dynamics Model

- DARPA SUBOFF coefficients
 - bow planes and metacentric height assumed
- Simplifying assumptions
 - Constant forward speed, u
 - Center of Buoyancy (CB) and Local Coordinate Origin collocated
 - Center of gravity directly below CB

Wave Forces

- JHUAPL provided data for sea states three and four, beam and head seas
- Spectra divided into n segments
- First order motions and second order forces determined based on n linear waves for SUBOFF using slender body theory
- Scaled for depth
- Added to equations of motion

Optimization Scheme

- Matlab CONSTR function (BFGS)
- Minimize RMS Depth error
 - 3 Levels of state feedback and sliding mode
 - Basic
 - Disturbance Feedforward
 - Integral Control

State Feedback Control

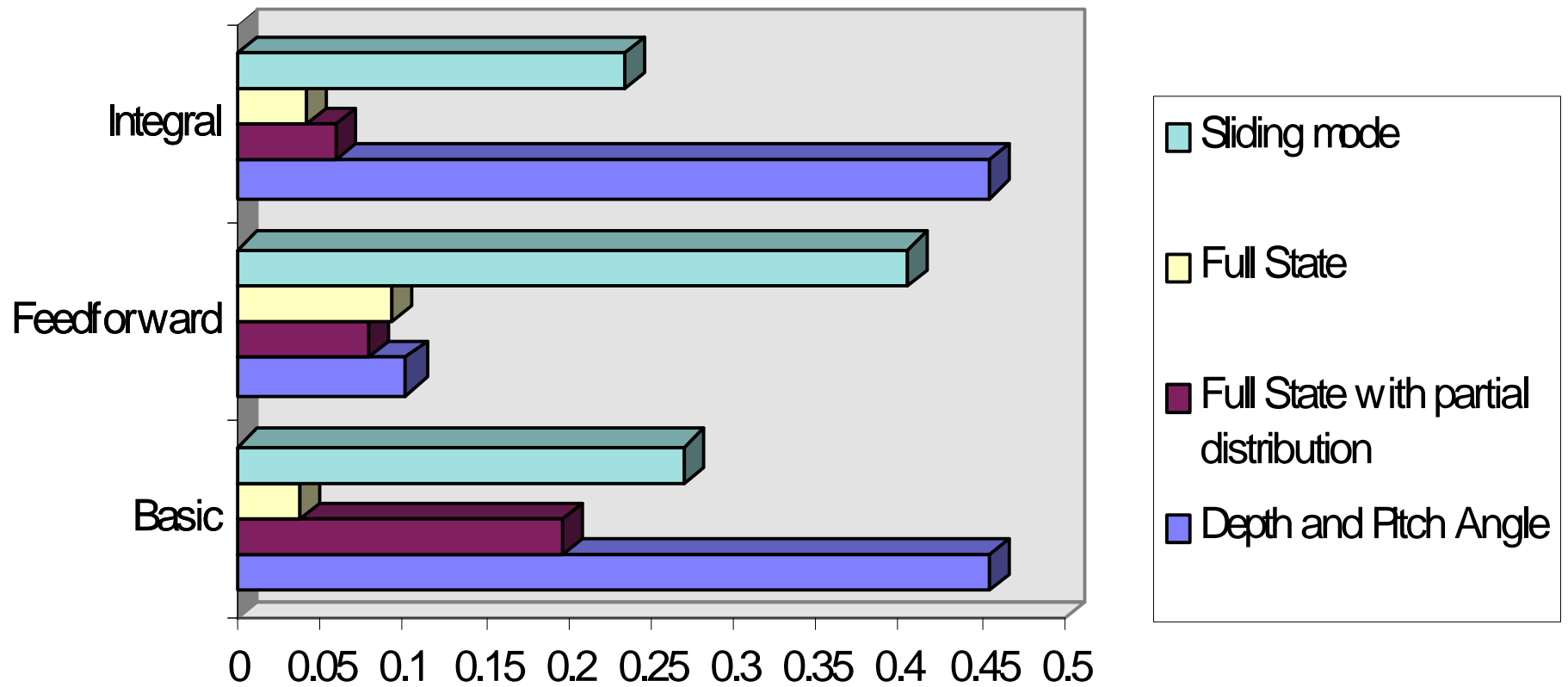
- Depth to bow, pitch angle to stern
- Depth and heave to bow, pitch angle and rate to stern (Full state partial distribution)
- Full state
- Each repeated with
 - disturbance feedforward
 - integral depth control

Sliding Mode Control

- Disturbance response studies
- Basic
- Disturbance feedforward
- Integral control on depth

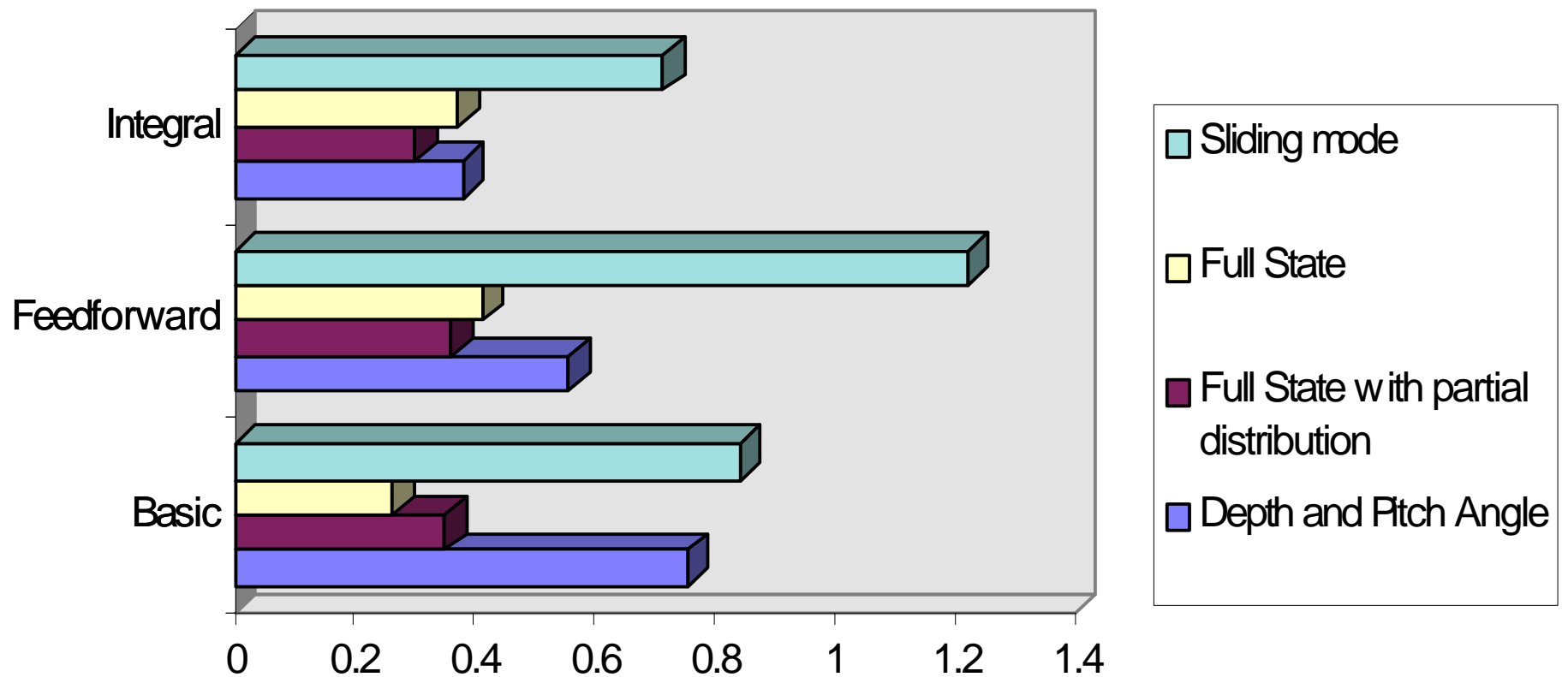
Control Law Optimization Results

Sea State Three (Head Seas)



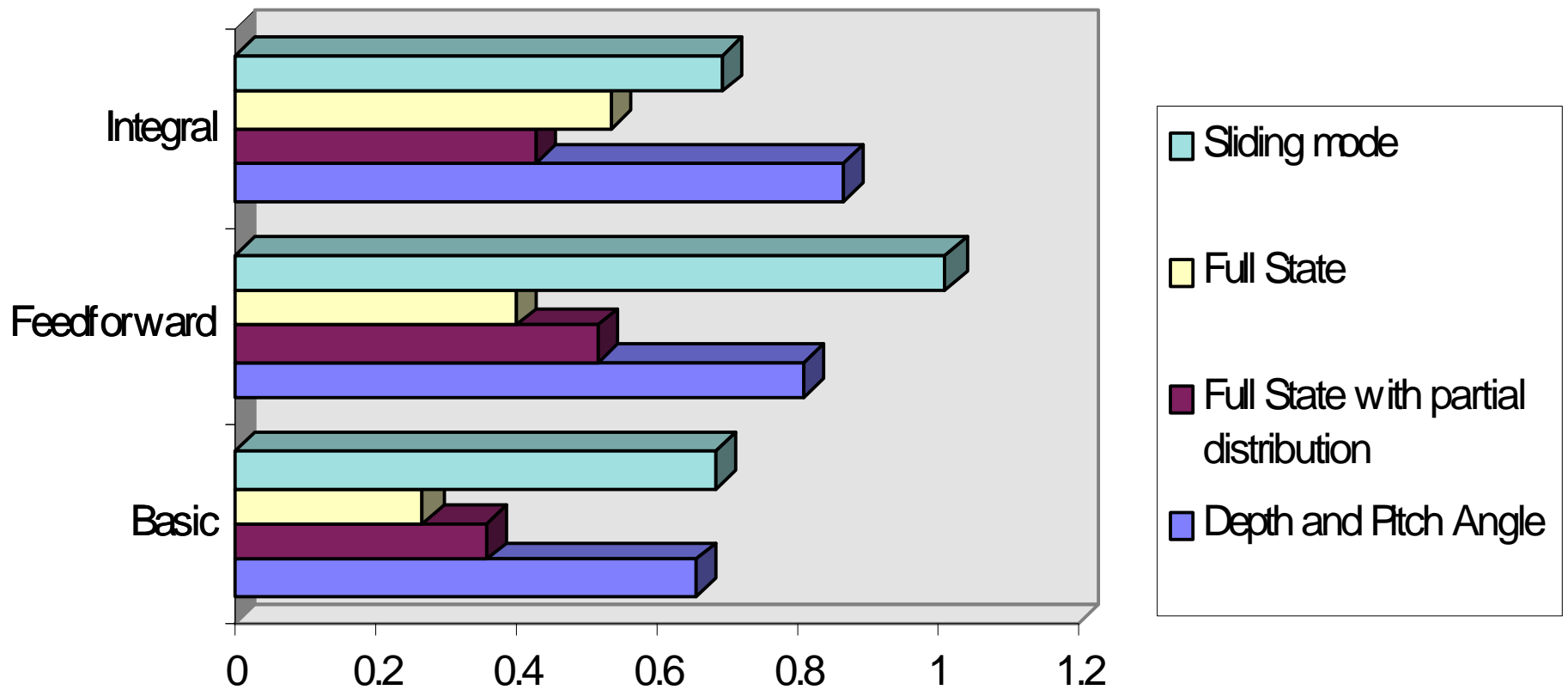
Control Law Optimization Results

Sea State Three (Beam Seas)



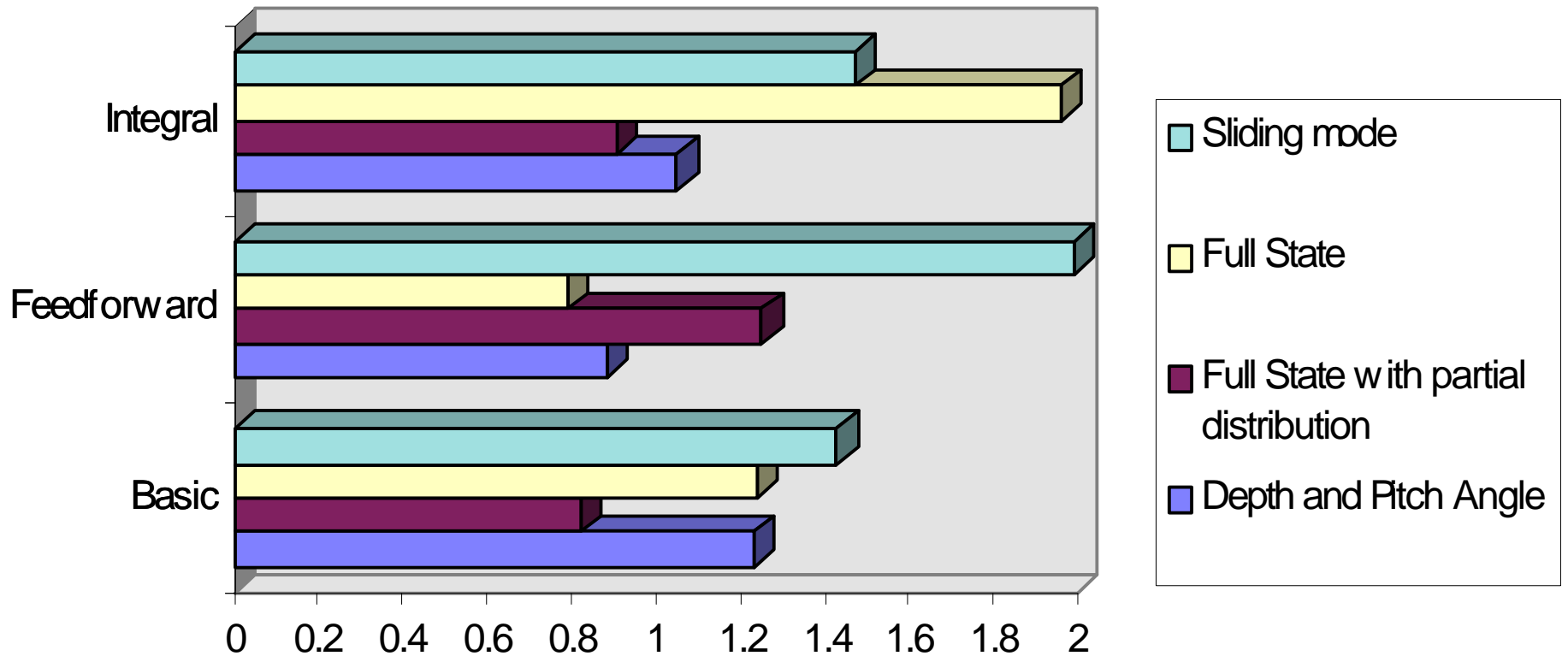
Control Law Optimization Results

Sea State Four (Head Seas)

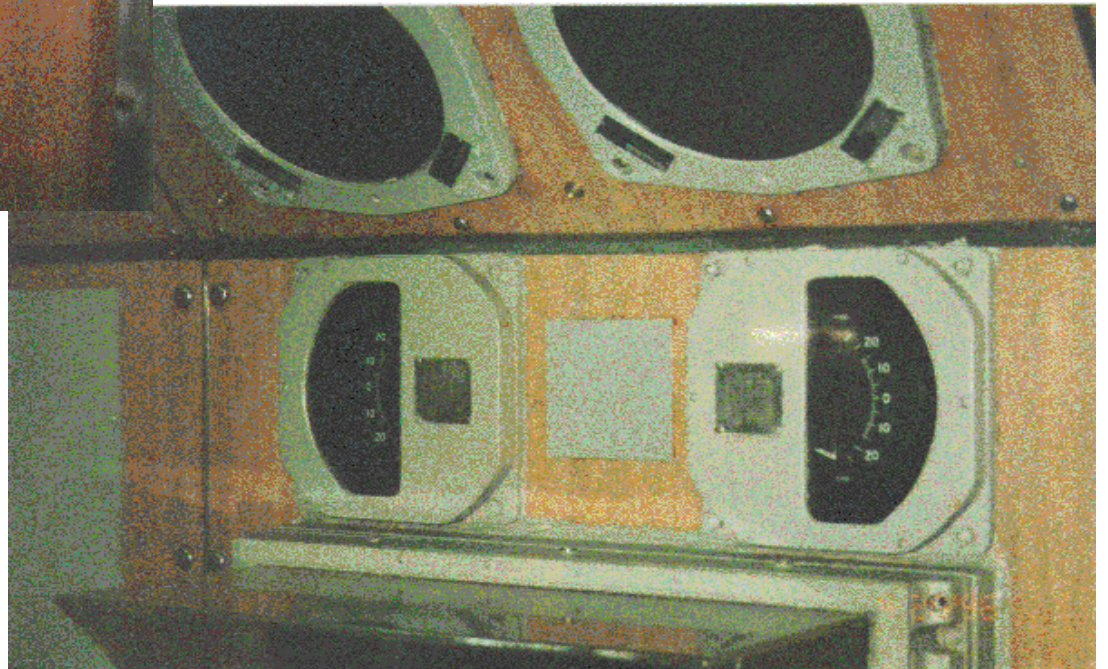
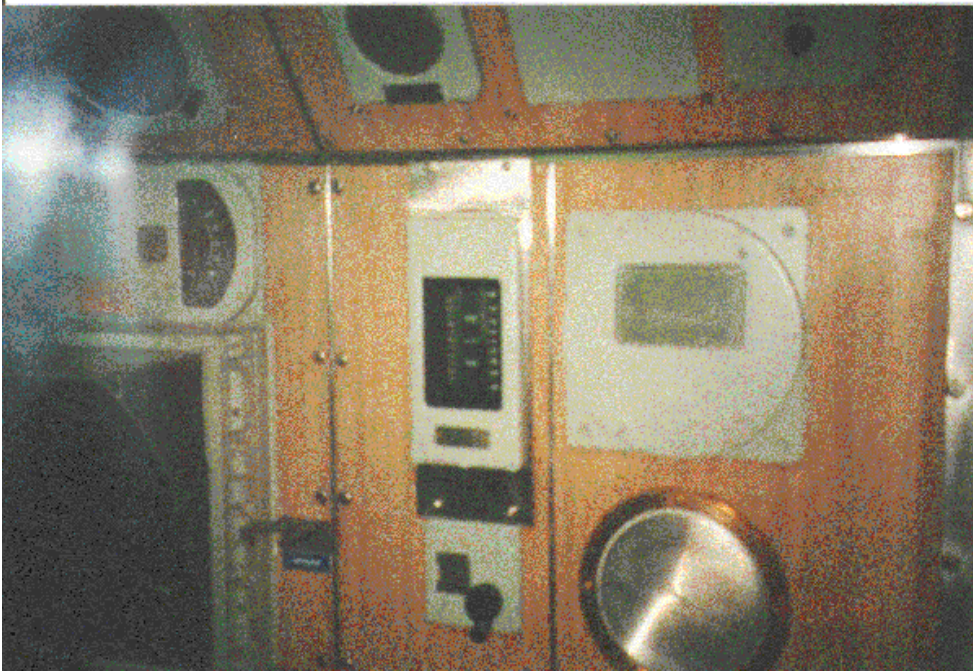


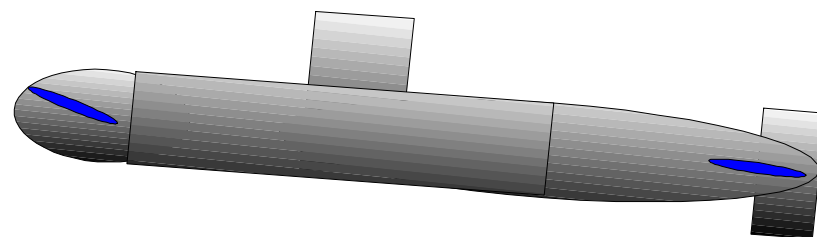
Control Law Optimization Results

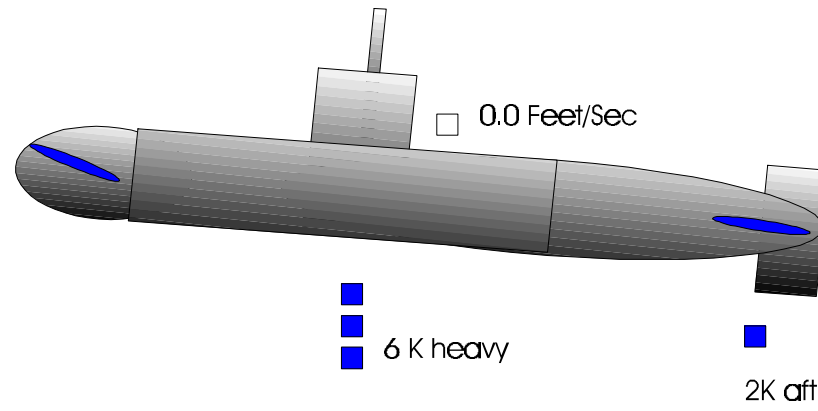
Sea State Four (Beam Seas)



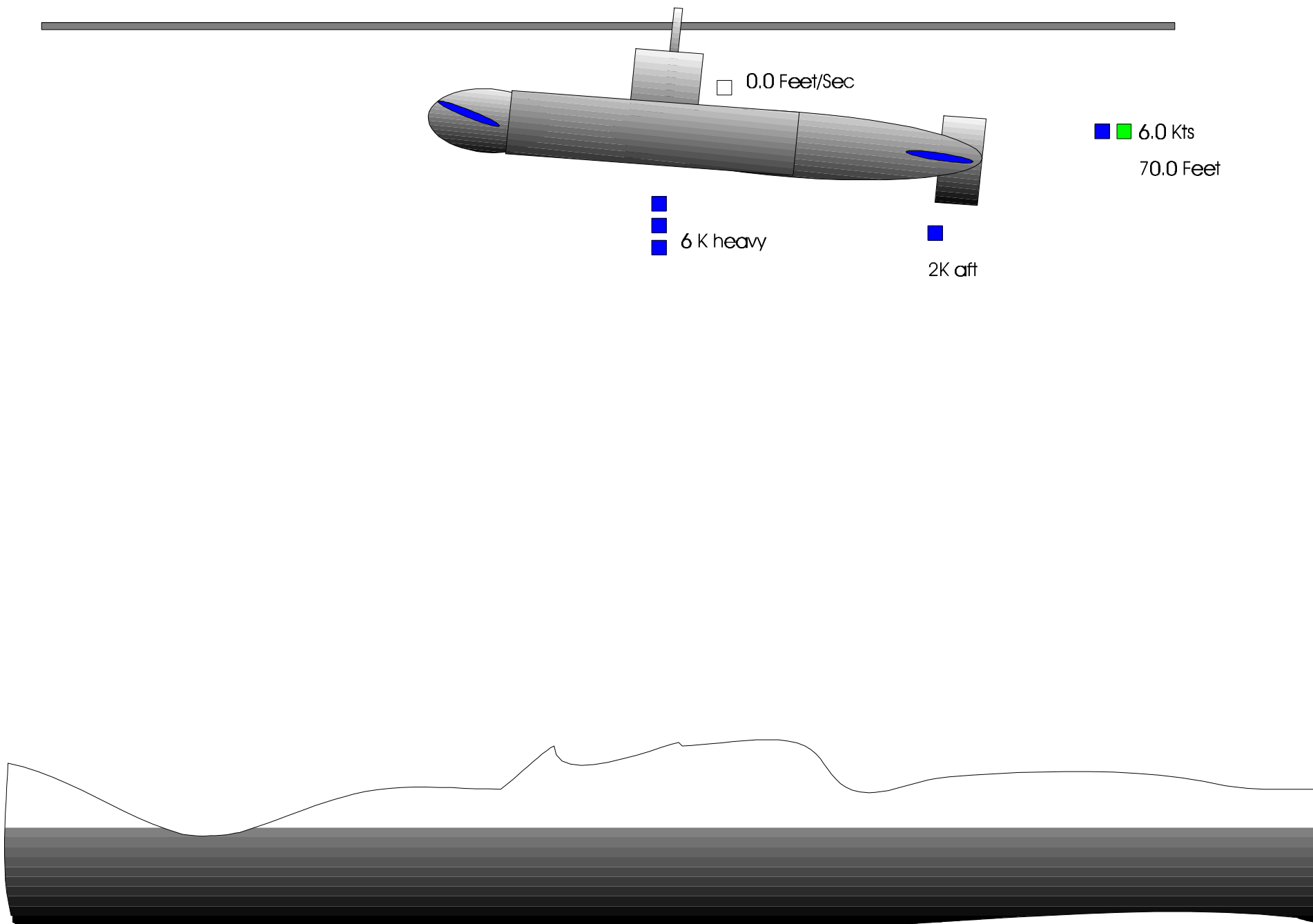
Graphical Display

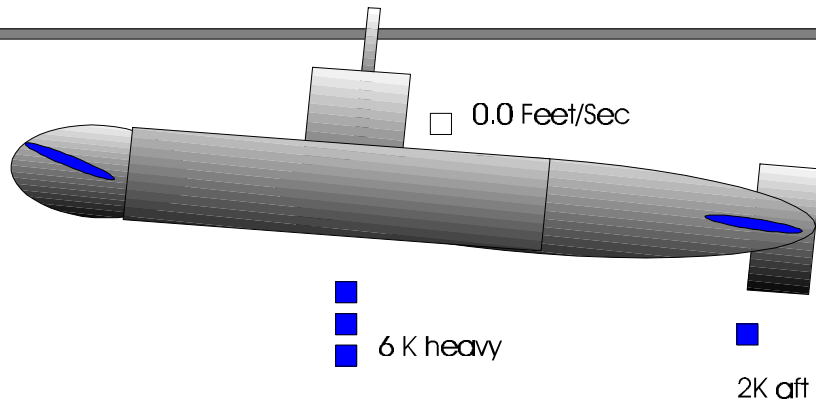






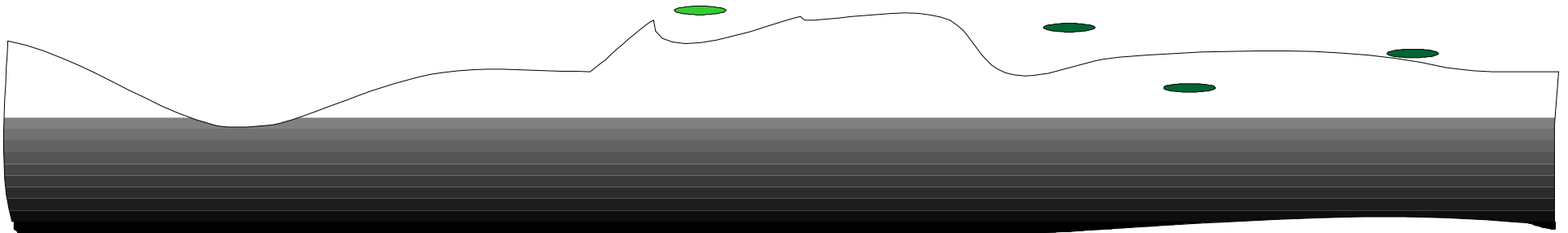
6.0 Kts
70.0 Feet

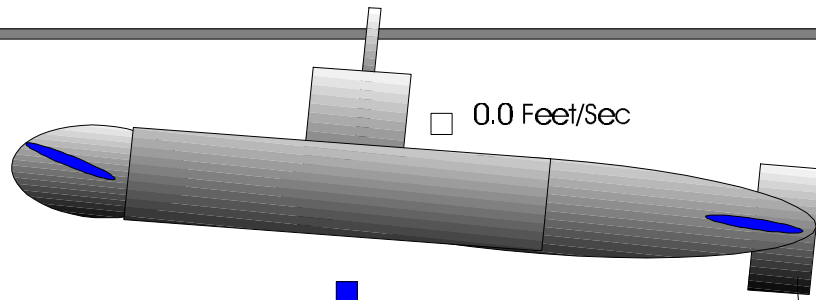




6.0 Kts
70.0 Feet

Last Sounding





0.0 Feet/Sec

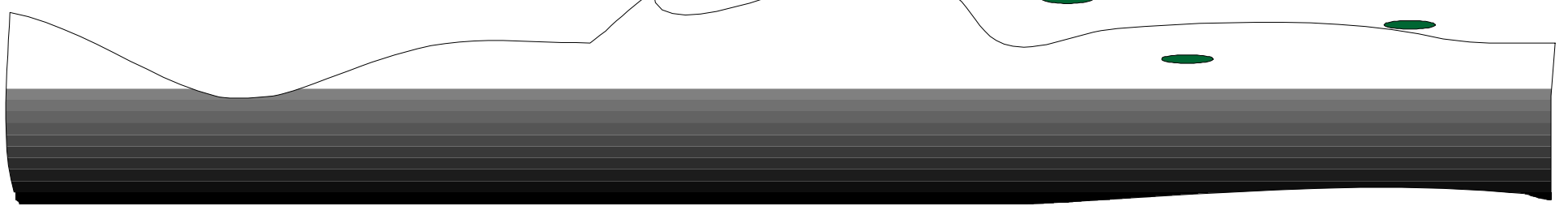
6.0 Kts
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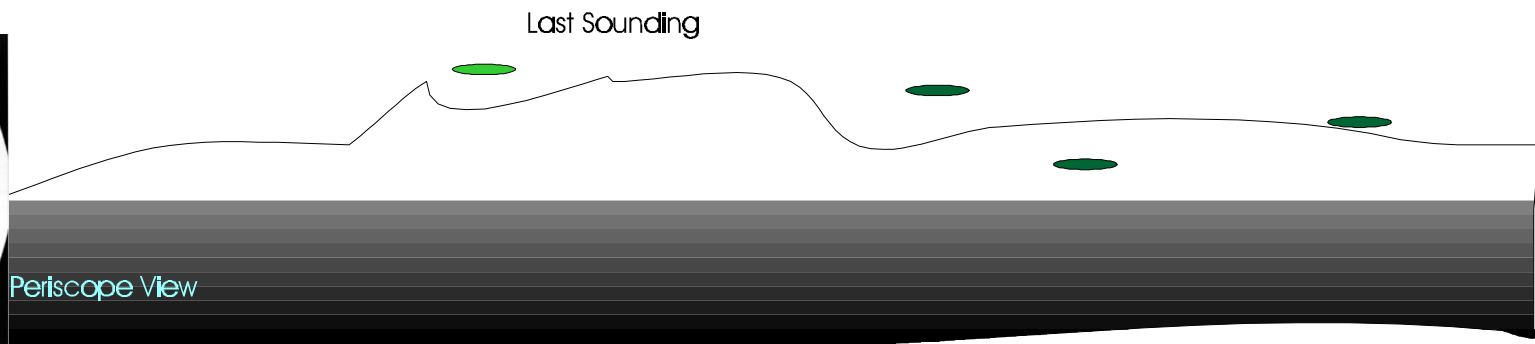
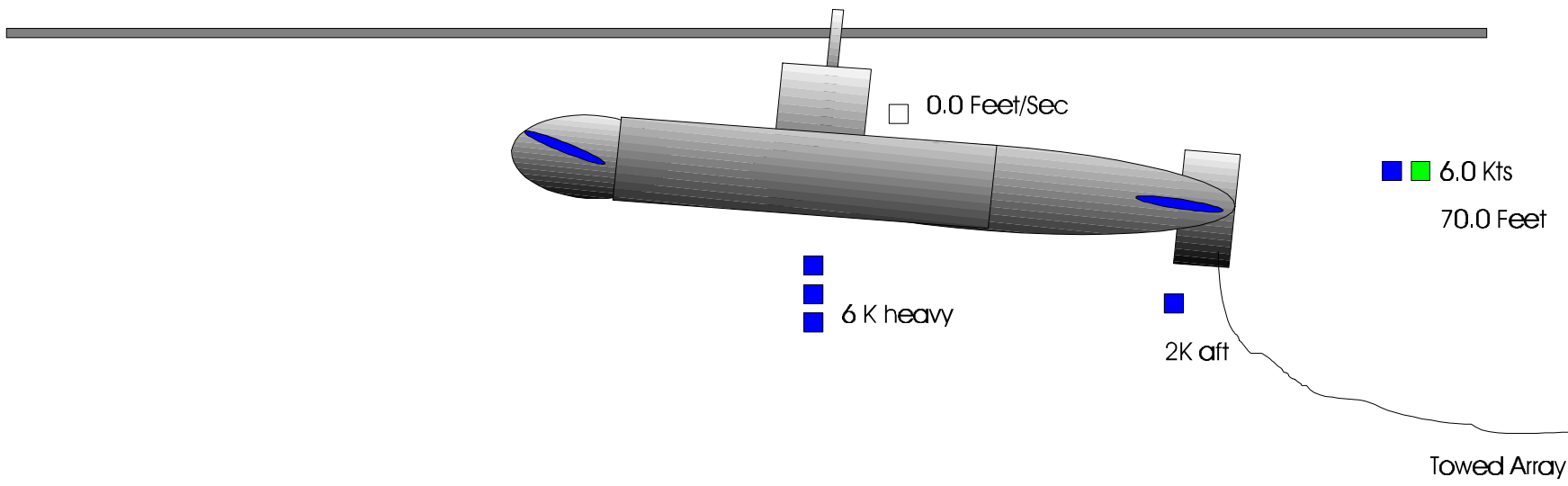
6 K heavy

2K aft

Towed Array

Last Sounding





Conclusions

- Control generally improved with more states fed back
- Sliding mode control did not achieve same RMS depth error, but gave more stable control
- Overall success of feedforward suggests that disturbance display may be of value

Recommendations

- Investigate other sea states, speeds and sea directions
- Incorporate control surface rate limits
- Include control surface chatter in the optimization objective functions
- Use of Kalman filtering to provide state estimation and filtering
- Investigate the use of depth rate for feedback control in place of heave

Display Enhancement Recommendations

- Application of system identification techniques to submarine operating data to investigate the nature of the human control
- Trials of a display onboard an appropriate submarine and or a submarine dive trainer
- Use of recorded submarine operating data to provide for “instant replay” training of ship’s control personnel

Questions?

Assignment: USS FLORIDA (SSBN 728) Engineer

USS MEMPHIS (SSN 691) Engineer

Submarine Dynamics Model

$$\dot{w} = a_{11}uw + a_{12}uq + a_{13} \sin(\delta) + b_{11}u^2_b + b_{12}u^2_s + F_d \cos(\delta) + e_{11}q^2 + e_{12}qw$$

$$\dot{q} = a_{21}uw + a_{22}uq + a_{23} \sin(\delta) + b_{21}u^2_b + b_{22}u^2_s + M_d \cos(\delta) + e_{21}q^2 + e_{22}qw$$

$$\dot{\delta} = q$$

$$\dot{z} = w \cos(\delta) - u \sin(\delta)$$

$$\dot{x} = w \sin(\delta) + u \cos(\delta)$$

Implementation with Simulink

